

## ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS

### CITY IN BRIEF.

Rev. C. R. Mollowney is in Topeka on a short trip.

The Rock Island is getting out a new time card.

Miss Tenn Dunning was visiting friends in Derby yesterday.

Dr. J. M. Mink has gone to Illinois on a short business trip.

Mrs. T. H. Harrell left for the Santa Fe this morning for Arkansas City.

Mr. R. H. Harrell of Winfield was a business visitor here yesterday.

Station Agent Morgan of Norman, O. T., was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. P. L. Arnett, wife of the clerk of the district court, is seriously ill.

Mr. W. J. Weller left yesterday for Kansas City on a short business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Heasick and their family have moved here from El Dorado.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. House of Lyons were in the city yesterday visiting and shopping.

Mr. F. F. Langford went to El Paso, Texas, yesterday morning on a business trip.

Mr. E. O. Tharp and wife left over the Rock Island yesterday morning for Irving, Kansas.

Mr. M. T. Burwell, formerly of Wichita, arrived in the city yesterday morning from Kansas City.

Mr. William A. Darnay of Winfield was in the city yesterday and was the guest of the Manhattan.

Mr. L. F. Duggan, manager of the Southwestern Telephone system, was in Arkansas City yesterday.

Mrs. Lovelace, formerly of the Western Union here but now in Kansas City, is visiting here for a few days.

Mayor Row has closed up his business and now has an office room in the city clerk's office in the city building.

C. B. Hart, traffic manager, and Freight Agent Dunn of the Hutchinson and Southern, were in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Frank D. Fouts of Ponca City was here yesterday shopping. Mrs. Fouts was the guest of the Carey during her stay here.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. DeHaven of River-view avenue are entertaining Mrs. Alva Clapp and daughter of Conway Springs for a few days.

Mr. C. P. Becker of Kansas City, who has been in the city for several days the guest of Mr. George Bergman, left for his home yesterday.

Mrs. Mary Goss and her two daughters, Miss Edna and Sarah, left yesterday morning for Pueblo, Colo., where they expect to remain until the fall.

D. B. Wilson was brought here from Purcell by Deputy United States Marshal J. W. Hubbard and placed in the county jail for violating the interstate commerce law.

Mr. T. Pennell and daughter, Grace, of Decatur, Ill., who have been visiting Mr. J. C. Pennell, left for home yesterday noon after a pleasant visit in the city.

Mrs. Julian Chachard and her grand daughter, Miss Vivian Perin, left yesterday morning for Cincinnati, called there on account of the death of Mrs. Chachard's mother.

Mr. J. E. Alexander, manager of the Eagle, has lost his mascot, a big Newfoundland dog. He will give a suitable reward to have him returned to the Manhattan hotel.

## Paine's Celery Compound

is the  
**Best**

Spring Medicine

**In  
The  
World.**

It makes the weak strong.  
We have it.

**CHAS. LAWRENCE,  
102 East Douglas Ave.**

war correspondent in Cuba, in the Civil War, in the Franco-Prussian War; whose friendship for such men as Bismarck, Von Moltke, Grant, Sherman, Lee, McKinley and scores of other statesmen and generals, and whose wide experience as a journalist have been mentioned in the work. The book is certainly right up to date and contains the information the people now want.

### A WONDERFUL SHRUB

**Good News For Sufferers From Disorders of the Kidneys or Rheumatic Affections.**

It gives us much pleasure to confirm to our readers the fact that in the new botanical discovery, the Kava-Kava Shrub, found on the Kava-Kava River, East India, medical science has found a True Specific Cure for that large class of diseases caused by Uric Acid in the blood, or disordered action of the kidneys. It is a wonderful discovery, and is proving a blessing to suffering humanity. Many of our readers have already experienced its value in restoring them to health. Among these may be mentioned Rev. Thomas Owen, of West Pawlet, Vermont, cured of Kidney and Bladder disorders of many years' standing; Rev. W. B. Moore, of Washington, D. C., cured of Rheumatism and Kidney disease by this wonderful shrub; Hon. R. C. Wood, a leading attorney of Lowell, Ind., for many years a chronic sufferer, but now happily restored to health. Many ladies also write of the benefits they have received from its use in kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood. For the benefit of any of our readers who may be suffering from Bright's disease, Rheumatism, Kidney or Bladder troubles, Pain in Back, Gravel, and similar disorders, we desire to state that the Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 299 Fourth Avenue, New York, so far as the United States, and they will gladly send a free treatment thereof by mail, prepaid, to any sufferer who applies for the same. They do so entirely to prove to you that this wonderful new remedy does all that is claimed for it, and they only ask in return that you will tell your friends about it when cured yourself. If you are so unfortunate as to suffer from any of the above maladies, we advise you to send the company your name and address, and you will receive the free treatment by return mail.

### FREE HOMES CONVENTION

**Meeting of the League is Called for New York, May 4.**  
Guthrie, O. T., April 15.—(Special)—James Kirkwood, president of the Free Homes League, has issued the following call for a meeting of the league at New York, May 4.

In pursuance with instructions of convention that met at End April 7, 1897, this league has issued for a convention to meet at New York, O. T., on Wednesday, May 4, 1898, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and to transact any business that may come before the convention.

Only through united effort on the part of all the Free Home League members and others who hope for ultimate success, we therefore request claim holders to spare one day and attend their conventions and help elect as delegates men who will stand by their interests. JAMES KIRKWOOD, President League.

### HOYT TO BE POSTMASTER

**At Ponca City, With the People's Enthusiasm.**  
Guthrie, O. T., April 15.—(Special)—E. W. Hoyt, editor of the Ponca City Courier, was in Guthrie today. It is now practically settled that Hoyt will be recommended for postmaster at Ponca City, Secretary Jenkins having arrived at the conclusion that when public sentiment is so unanimous it would be politically unwise to insist upon the appointment of his friend Waugh purely upon personal grounds. Mr. Waugh is an old soldier and is personally held in high esteem by the people of Ponca City, but Hoyt was their choice for postmaster. In the campaign to elect delegates to the national convention Mr. Waugh supported Jenkins as an independent McKinley delegate, for which support Jenkins naturally felt obligated to help him in his fight for the postoffice. He maintained his support in the hope that the sentiment of the community would never swing in favor of Waugh, but the prolongation of the struggle seems to have strengthened the demand for Hoyt and it is in deference to this feeling that the secretary has concluded to give his endorsement to Editor Hoyt.

### OFFICES ENOUGH FOR BOTH

**Dodson Takes One and Captain Rogers Takes the Other.**  
Guthrie, O. T., April 15.—(Special)—George Dodson will qualify as territorial librarian on Monday and Captain Rogers will qualify as supreme court clerk at the same time, and the incident may now be considered closed, as far as the conflict between the organic act and the territorial statutes is concerned. The arrangement was amicably concluded during a business conference between Governor Barrow and Chief Justice Buford this morning.

### Street Railway Sold.

Cincinnati, April 15.—The Street Railway street railway has been sold by order of court for \$250,000 to Charles H. Kibben, who represented the Cincinnati Consolidated Street Railway company. The latter company now owns the entire street railway system.

## MARCH TO THE SEA

Entire Regular Army Included in the Orders.

### TROOPS TO CONCENTRATE

At New Orleans, Mobile, Tampa and Chickamauga.

Washington, April 15.—Decidedly the most warlike step taken by the department in preparing for the possibility of an encounter with Spain was inaugurated today when orders were issued for the concentration at four points in the south, of six regiments of cavalry, twenty-two regiments of infantry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery. At Chickamauga there will be six regiments of cavalry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery; at New Orleans eight regiments of infantry; at Tampa seven regiments of infantry and at Mobile seven regiments of infantry. Since the civil war no such proportion of an army has been mobilized and the movement itself is the best evidence of the gravity of the situation as looked upon by the president and his advisers. The determination to rendezvous the troops in the south, where they can be acclimated to the conditions of a more tropical climate has been under consideration by the president and his cabinet for some time. It was not until today, however, that the president, in view of the enormous expense which will be entailed, felt justified in taking this step. When Secretary Alger returned from the cabinet meeting he at once called into conference General Miles and Adjutant General Corbin and acquainted them with the result of the cabinet's deliberations. There were hurried consultations in which the quartermaster general, who has charge of the transportation of the troops; the commissary general, who looks after their subsistence, and representatives in Washington of various railroads running to the south, participated.

### FOUR POINTS OF RENDEZVOUS.

The orders as finally given contemplate the movement of troops to the places indicated as follows:

To Chickamauga battlefield—The First, Second, Third, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth regiments of cavalry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery.

To New Orleans—The First, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth regiments of infantry.

To Mobile—The Second, Third, Tenth, Eleventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second regiments of infantry.

To Tampa—The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first regiments of infantry.

The heavy batteries of artillery in each of the five regiments mentioned will remain at their present posts. The two new regiments of artillery recently authorized by congress have not been recruited to their full strength and in addition are not well equipped with horses and other necessary requisites for service, and therefore are not included in today's orders. The department has so distributed the twenty-two regiments of infantry at convenient places on the gulf that they will be accessible for transportation to Cuba. Proposals have been invited from steamship companies for chartering vessels to the government for this work.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO MOVE.

Instructions to the commanding officers of the regiments ordered to move were sent out late today, with directions that they be put into effect as soon as possible. It is the confident expectation of the officials that the movements in some of the places will begin tomorrow. The railroad facilities, the officials say, are more than ample to meet the demands of the occasion and no trouble will be experienced in mobilizing this large body of men at the places designated within a reasonably short space of time.

The formal order of General Miles, after providing for the movement of troops as stated in the foregoing, says:

"The commanding general, department of the Colorado, will detail one company of the Fifteenth infantry to proceed to Fort Wingate and take station at that post. At posts from which the whole garrison is withdrawn an officer and a detail of two men from each company will be in charge of the post. All transportation will accompany the movements of the post from which all public transportation is withdrawn will be provided by hired transportation through the quartermaster department. Troops will be provided with thirty days field ration and necessary camp equipment."

DIVISION COMMANDERS.

Secretary Alger also selected the commanders of the divisions of the army that are to assemble at the places named, all of whom are well known for their service in the military branch of the government.

### THINK THIS OVER.

**A Rational Remedy for a National Trouble.**

To say that hemorrhoids or the disease commonly known as piles is a national disease may be slightly overdrawn, but it is quite certain that at least one in every four persons is so afflicted.

Because it is common and not immediately fatal, many suffer for years without giving the trouble medical attention.

Moreover, the rather general impression that a surgical operation is the only cure, has much to do with delaying attention until the disease becomes despaired and chronic.

Sufferers from piles should know that the Pyramid Pile Cure is better than any surgical operation. It cures without pain. It causes no detention from business and the cost is trifling, all druggists sell it at 50 cents per package.

The stringent effect of the acids in the Pyramid Pile Cure speedily contracts and restores to their natural condition the blood vessels of the affected parts, and as it quickly dissolves in the rectum, the remedy soothes and heals the irritated surfaces and these two things are the only necessary requirements for a cure.

The principal danger from piles is the liability to chronic ulceration of the rectal tissue, and nervous exhaustion from loss of sleep and the attendant pain and irritation. All these symptoms the Pyramid Pile Cure relieves and the fact that it is the most popular and widely sold of any pile cure is quite conclusive evidence of thorough merit. If you suffer from bleeding, itching or protruding piles try a fifty cent package tonight. Ask your druggist for Pyramid Pile Cure.

### For the division at New Orleans, Brigadier General W. B. Shafter, now at San Francisco, in command of the department of California, was designated; for that at Tampa, Brigadier General J. F. Wade, now in command of the department of the Missouri, at Omaha, Neb., while for the post at Chickamauga, Major General J. R. Brooke, in command of the department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, was chosen. These officers have authority to take with them their own command their entire staff of officers and a quartermaster. These latter, however, presumably will proceed to their respective assignments for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements for camp grounds and many other requirements incident to the presence and operations of an army. The command of the army will devolve upon Major General Nelson A. Miles, who is now at the head of the military branch of the government. His temporary headquarters, it is said, probably will be at Atlanta, where General Graham, who has command of the department of the Gulf, is now located. General Miles' permanent headquarters will depend entirely upon the development of the campaign. He will leave the city soon for his new duties.

Three regiments of infantry and four of cavalry are not included in the mobilization orders, for the reason that they are either a great distance from the center of operations, are needed in the sections of the country in which they are located, or are in a location where they can be readily summoned.

Chicago, April 15.—The news that the regular army was to be mobilized at once on the coast was received with great interest at General Brooke's headquarters. Lieutenant Dean said that all the troops in the department of the Lakes were ready to start at once. The troops at Fort Sheridan will be the first to go. They have been ready for two weeks to move on almost a moment's notice, rations having been distributed, and all guns, ammunition, etc., packed and ready for shipment. The troops at Fort Wayne, Brady, Donaldson, Henry and Columbus Barracks are also in readiness and could be on their way in an exceedingly short time after the promulgation of the order.

### FIFTY THOUSAND AT FIRST

**But There are Twelve Million Men Available to be Called Out.**

Washington, April 15.—The question of how many of the militia of the several states shall be called into service for active duty when military operations are decided upon is engaging the attention of the president and the officials of the war department. The opinion was expressed by one of the latter today that when an order is issued concentrating the regular army at some southern point the president will call for 50,000 of the militia. This number, it is believed, will suffice for immediate purposes. Opinions differ as to the exact time when the orders for the regular army to concentrate will be issued, some officials believing that they will come tomorrow or the day after and others when the president signs the resolution declaring for intervention. It was suggested that the administration desired to avoid taking steps for concentration in advance of the signing of the intervention resolution because it might be construed as a step intended for actual hostilities. The circumstances, it was said, from the case with the navy, in which, when both Spain and the United States were making active preparations, neither had assembled its feet in the waters of the other. Secretary Alger was quoted as having said to some visitors today that if congress directed the president to use the land and naval forces in Cuba, a call by the president for 50,000 volunteers (militiamen) would be made within forty-eight hours. The secretary declined to affirm or deny the report, but it is fully expected that such a call will be made.

Through the efforts of Assistant Secretary Melkjohn, the department has information bearing on the carrying capacity of every vessel engaged in the coastwise trade, which is of particular use just at this time. Mr. Melkjohn desires the statement made that the war department will not allow any vessels for the purposes to which these vessels may be put, preferring to charter them in every case.

Orders have been issued directing General Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, and General Graham, commanding the Department of the Gulf, to hurry work on the artillery posts under their jurisdiction. They will call themselves off all the facilities at their disposal to carry out this order into effect and will direct such movements of artillery forces and men as may be necessary.

The department today received word from a circus company that in event of war twenty-five elephants would be put at its disposal for active service in Cuba. Some of these animals have served in India, and neither the swamps nor the heat of the tropics would interfere with their utility.

Major General Miles, commanding the army, said today that considerable apprehension exists in regard to the raising of troops in the event of war. He thought the people should understand the situation more thoroughly than appears to be the case at present.

In the event of the passage of the resolution reported to congress by the senate for raising the militia, the president would have authority to call into service of the government militia to the number of about 120,000 men. The third section of the resolution directs and empowers the president to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to allocate the actual service of the United States to the militia, the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry those resolutions into effect.

### MAN WHO BLEW UP THE MAINE

**Latest Canada Says He Has Been Arrested in Chicago.**

Chicago, April 15.—The Times-Herald says:

"Charles A. Crandall, alias Emanuel Escudero, who, acting under the personal orders of Captain General Weyler, planted the mines and torpedoes in the harbor of Havana, has been run to earth in Chicago. Last night he was in the custody of three United States secret service agents, who are taking him to Washington, where he is expected to give information to prove beyond any possible doubt that the Maine was blown up by a mine and not by the Spanish torpedoes."

It is not known if any more than 24 or 25 years old and has never been in Cuban waters but has the best knowledge of submarine mines and electricity."

NEW ORLEANS ARRIVES

**Her Many Excellent Points and Few Defects Described.**

New York, April 15.—The New Orleans, formerly the Brazilian cruiser Amazonas which arrived last night in company with the San Francisco, will undoubtedly be a very great help to the American navy in case war should be declared. The vessel which was recently purchased from the Brazilian government and built by Armstrong & Co., of New Castle, England, and a representative of the firm, George Hobson, came over on the vessel and superintended the working of the machinery during the entire passage. Mr. Hobson, who is a skilled engineer, told a

he would be protected he volunteered to accompany them.

"Crandall's statements are substantiated by letters in his possession from Weyler's official, J. F. Wade, now in command of the department of the Missouri, at Omaha, Neb., while for the post at Chickamauga, Major General J. R. Brooke, in command of the department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, was chosen. These officers have authority to take with them their own command their entire staff of officers and a quartermaster. These latter, however, presumably will proceed to their respective assignments for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements for camp grounds and many other requirements incident to the presence and operations of an army. The command of the army will devolve upon Major General Nelson A. Miles, who is now at the head of the military branch of the government. His temporary headquarters, it is said, probably will be at Atlanta, where General Graham, who has command of the department of the Gulf, is now located. General Miles' permanent headquarters will depend entirely upon the development of the campaign. He will leave the city soon for his new duties."

"I began laying the mines and torpedoes early in the spring of 1896 and finished about a year later. My work was performed at night. I was assisted by five Italian laborers and two Spanish boatmen. In all seventeen mines and torpedoes were placed."

"The mines were made in England and the torpedoes in Italy. The work of laying them was very slow, because it was ordered that I should not work on moonlight nights."

"When my work was completed I made a chart showing the location of all the mines and torpedoes and submitted it to General Weyler."

"I was then directed to place three mines and seventeen torpedoes in the harbor of Matanzas. This was completed early last July. When I had finished General Weyler ordered me to place an additional mine near bay 4, which made a complete chain of mines about the harbor, from side to side, from the mouth of the harbor to the last anchorage."

"On one occasion General Weyler sent for me to visit him at the Palace, with the directions that I should appear in the uniform of an officer of artillery, sent me for that purpose."

"When I went to the Palace General Weyler asked me if it were possible for a ship to enter the harbor or leave it with the chain of torpedoes and mines there. I showed him my rough chart and he personally directed several changes especially in the channels opposite the navy yard."

"When my work was done and his artillery had approved the plans, he handed me my passport to Key West and assured me that I would receive pay until the first mine or torpedo was used."

"I remained in Havana until February 10, when I went to Key West, where I stayed until March 2, on which date I received my last Spanish gold from Havana, from a Spanish messenger."

"After the Maine was blown up I kept in hiding with a colored family near Fort Taylor, or the barracks, and as soon as I received word to skip out I left as a stow-away on the last steamer for Miami."

"The Maine was anchored at the identical buoy where General Weyler ordered me to place the additional mine, officially known as buoy No. 4. From Miami I went to Nashville, where I received the following letter from Havana, dated March 1, 1898:

"Destroy all evidence. Go to New York. Ticket for London awaits you there. (Signed) 'DIAZ.'"

"This was from Weyler's most trusted adjutant and spy, who executes all edicts issued by Weyler from Spain."

"Crandall avers that he was directed to assume the name of Escudero by General Weyler. He has several letters from Weyler regarding his work and a military pass from that officer. All of these he had turned over to the United States secret service agents and they will be used at Washington."

Chicago, April 15.—Confirmation of the reported arrest of Weyler's alleged torpedo agent, Crandall, alias Escudero, is difficult if not impossible here. There is a disposition among acquaintances of John Wilkie, the new chief of the United States secret service, to credit him with the arrest and some go so far as to assert that he is in person was probably one of the three officers who were said to have arrested Crandall. Highwood, where the arrest is described as having taken place, is a little hamlet near Fort Sheridan. The people are largely ex-soldiers and others having more or less connection with the fort.

Captain Porter, who is in charge of federal secret service matters in Chicago, was asked today as to the alleged arrest. Captain Porter said he had no knowledge of such an event and did not believe it had taken place. At the office of the Chief of Police Kipley similar statements were made.

Today Highwood was all astir over the alleged arrest, but no such person as Crandall is remembered there, and the first finding came from a newspaper article through newspaper men. No incident remotely suggesting the alleged arrest is recalled. The Baltimore and Ohio officials in Chicago say they have no knowledge as to the truth or otherwise of the report of Crandall and his capture going east from Chicago over the Baltimore and Ohio.

Washington, April 15.—Chief Wilkie of the secret service is in the city and knows nothing of the reported capture of an alleged layer of Spanish mines or torpedoes in Cuban waters. The secret service never has done anything in the way of apprehending the persons connected with the affair.

Indianapolis, April 15.—Admiral Brown was asked if he knew any one named Charles Crandall, alias Emanuel Escudero.

"I heard," said Admiral Brown, "that name some time ago. It seems like a gaffery name. When I took command of the San Francisco I found on board a young fellow named Crandall. He was married and afterwards told me his true name was Charles D. Chase. He was a man of good education, read good books and I made him one of my orderlies. I heard from him every month or so. He is married and lives at Houston, where he is an active, enterprising man. He is a man of integrity and education. For some time he was with me as a waiter. He is not much if any more than 24 or 25 years old and has never been in Cuban waters but has the best knowledge of submarine mines and electricity."

NEW ORLEANS ARRIVES

**Her Many Excellent Points and Few Defects Described.**

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## MAYOR OF LOWELL.

Family of Wm. F. Courtney Has Reason to Believe in

**PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.**



Mayor Courtney, in employing Paine's celery compound in his family, had the example and assurance of many persons who occupy the like responsible positions in other cities.

Mayor Ramsdell of Lynn, a personal friend of Mayor Courtney, recently gave his opinion of this great remedy as follows:

"A previous experience with Paine's celery compound as a restorer of exhausted energy induced me recently to take it again, the busy duties of the mayor's office having taxed my slight physical resources greatly. I made no mistake. In one week I found my appetite improved, the feeling of weariness disappearing and my nerves becoming steadier. Paine's celery compound has thus been a friend in time of need and I like to say a word for a friend."

His unhesitating recommendation had much to do with its use by Mayor Courtney.

Mayor Miles B. Preston of Hartford, Ct., said within a day or two, speaking of the same remedy:

"The modern man of business, be he ever so sturdy, finds often that the confusion and pressure of affairs has caused the nerves to become unsteady and fail in tone. At such a time Paine's celery compound becomes of value. Having experienced its benefits I gladly commend it."

Among other statements as to the value of Paine's celery compound, Mayor Bennett of St. Charles, Ill., adds: "I believe

that Paine's celery compound has enabled me to escape any practical attack of indigestion this winter. I very cheerfully recommend it to any one in similar need. In the full belief that it will be helpful in every case."

Mayor Courtney has been eminently successful as a lawyer, one of his appeals to the supreme court having been instrumental in bringing about the passage of the present ballot reform law. Mayor Courtney's happy experience with Paine's celery compound is shown in his letter annexed.

Lowell, Mass., Nov. 11, 1897.  
Messrs. Wm. Richardson & Co.,  
Gentlemen—I take pleasure in recommending Paine's celery compound. It has been of great benefit to members of my family, who have used it, and among my friends and acquaintances, including Mayor Ramsdell of Lynn. I have known it to prove very successful in accomplishing cures. Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM F. COURTNEY.

These it should be noted from nervous prostration, sleeplessness, poor appetite, growing thinness and loss of vigor and strength in Paine's celery compound.

It is a fact verified by the practice of the best physicians and by thousands of personal testimonials that Paine's celery compound makes new, pure blood, builds up the nervous system, and cures disease when all other remedies have failed. It is the greatest spring remedy in the world.

representative of the Associated Press today that he was perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the New Orleans acquitted herself on her initial trip across the Atlantic and was that his most sanguine anticipations of her capabilities were more than realized. In this Mr. Robinson was backed up by all the officers on board, who were loud in their praises of the qualities of the new warship.

The New Orleans' freshboard is only half as high as that of the San Francisco and she ships a lot of water in fact she is what naval experts would call a "wet ship." Having been built for use in a tropical climate, the New Orleans has no heating apparatus and this is one of the defects which the American officers discovered before they were many hours on board.

The New Orleans can attain a speed of 22 knots an hour under forced draught. Her coal carrying capacity is large enough to allow her to steam at 15 knots speed for 24 days. In fact, she had enough coal on board to bring her to this port without stopping at Halifax, but the San Francisco ran short of coal and had to put in there to take on her bunkers filled.

The new vessel carries six 8-inch and four 6-inch rapid firing guns and in a recent test ten projectiles were fired from one of her 8-inch guns in 45 seconds. The ship has also a very strong secondary battery and is fitted with five torpedo tubes. She has six fighting tops, which will serve very formidable in case she is called on for action. The New Orleans and San Francisco lay at their moorings off Tompkinsville, L. I., this morning awaiting orders from the navy yard.

**To Commend the New Orleans.**  
Washington, April 15.—The navy department this afternoon decided to assign the five patrol ships, Yosemite, Prairie, Texas, Yankee and the recently purchased Vandalia to the naval reserves of Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York and New Jersey. Each vessel will be placed in command of a naval officer and will be manned by the reserve of the respective states.

**Shipment of War Material.**  
New York, April 15.—The Wilson line steamer Macgregor, which arrived today from Newcastle, England, brought 20 tons of war material recently purchased from the war material firm of Dr. William Armstrong, Mitchell & Co. The shipments of war material of guns, gun magazines and ammunition cartridges.

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**To Report For Sea Duty.**  
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 15.—Commander Hiram, light house inspector on the Ohio river, left for Norfolk to report for sea duty. Before leaving, he was promoted to the rank of commander of the United States navy.

**Two More Ships Purchased.**  
Washington, April 15.—The navy department has ordered the purchase of the six steamers Yorktown, of the Old Dominion line, and the Yamacraw, one of the South Atlantic line.

**Texas Pacific Traffic Reduced.**  
San Francisco, April 15.—Because of the impending war have caused a marked decrease in the passenger business of the Pacific Mail and the California and International Steamship companies. Twenty passenger ships which were bound for the coast by a recent shipping season remained in the harbor a few days before the steamer sailed, owing to fear of being held up by privateers on the high seas. The steamer would carry from 20 to 40 passengers.

No great men ever had time to play whist in the middle of the day.—Lafayette

### TROUBLE ON THE SOMERS

**Uncle Sam Seems to Have Been Sold on the German Haul.**

Falmouth, Eng., April 15.—The United States cruiser Thetis, formerly the Congress, and the United States torpedo boat Somers, purchased for the United States in Germany, which left Portland on Wednesday last for the United States, after putting in there through stress of weather, have sought shelter here. It is said that the crew of the Somers have again refused to continue the voyage on being sworn to her timeworn condition. They say that when she is at full speed her fore compartment is full of water. The officers of the United States embassy day that they fresh trouble has arisen.

**Hiring Better Than Buying.**  
Washington, April 15.—The navy department has decided to charter the steamships S. S. Louis, S. S. Paul, S. S. Wells and S. S. York, of the American line. This decision was reached this afternoon, the depart-